

LABOR CLARION

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Labor Unions and the Independent Wage-Earners

FROM "THE AMERICAN PRESSMAN."

The public has again been treated to a five-column tirade of abuse and insult from the pen of C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, and, he says, the article has been printed in almost every prominent newspaper in the country. The burden of Mr. Post's wail is the tyranny of labor unions, and I am constrained to ask: "Can it be possible that he really believes that any considerable portion of the people of this country can be influenced or misled by the false statements contained in his article?"

As the spokesman of the National Citizens' Industrial Association, he has no word of condemnation of industrial and commercial trusts, which are driving the wage-earners to the verge of ruin and despair. His whole argument is based on the alleged evils existing in the ranks of trade unionism. I would not defend the wrong-doings of individual members of labor unions; but I do denounce as false many of the infamous charges which he publicly makes against organizations of labor. His criticism of trade unions is not a matter of surprise, because that is characteristic of the organization which he so ably represents. In fact, it is that which keeps the organization in existence.

His wholesale denunciation of the newspapers which refuse to be subverted by the wily scheming of this enemy of organized labor is worthy of comment at this time, and ought to arouse a stirring protest from that source. In this connection he says: "Some newspapers are so completely tied up by their union printers, stereotypers and pressmen, that they dare not print facts and news not in sympathy with the 'unions.'"

In connection with this declaration, I challenge Mr. Post to show one instance where unions of printers, stereotypers or pressmen have ever attempted to tie up newspaper owners in an effort to control the editorial expressions or the news columns of the papers. On the other hand, the questionable methods used in contracting for advertising space for giving publicity to food products and then forcing the use of that space in the public denunciation of the alleged cowardice of 78,000,000 of our people savors of false pretense, intimidation and coercion, which he condemns in the labor union. His inconsistency is shown in the following extracts from his screed:

"Such papers naturally must publish paid for advertisements under contract, no matter how the labor trust may object to having the facts made public."

"A few papers to whom it has been offered will refuse to run it. They fear the labor trust."

"Such papers are the most poisonous enemies of the common people."

No unbiased person can read this without securing a glimpse of the real character and motives of Mr. Post's articles. They are the development of an inborn hatred of labor unions. But why not be honest in his criticism—honest with the newspaper as well as the public and the labor union?

He has intentionally placed in the hands of blind adherents to the opposition to labor unions a weapon with which to go out and attack newspapers which, because of fidelity to principle or misfortune, have not printed his letter. He does not say anything about hundreds of newspapers which have come under the ban of his advertising managers and have not had an opportunity to print his letter.

Neither does he refer to others who have cast off the yoke of contracting for advertising space at a rate so ridiculously low as to but little more than pay for the composition. The labor trust, as he pictures it, is not worse than an advertising trust, which seeks to mould public sentiment through the medium of the press.

It is unnecessary to go to any great length in an effort to defend the labor unions against the accusations of Mr. Post. It is unfortunate that the ill-advised and impulsive acts of individuals sometimes give opportunity for criticism of labor unions. But, so far as lawlessness is concerned, this feature is no more pronounced in the unions than in scores of industrial and commercial trusts, the internal workings of which Mr. Post has had great opportunity to study.

Speaking of the independent wage-earners—those not associated with labor unions—is it not remarkably strange that no great overwhelming appeal comes from them, for the liberty which he so vividly pictures? He leads us to suppose that this 78,000,000 of American citizens are too cowardly to raise their voice in opposition to alleged wrongs, with the exception of a few who are associated with national employers' associations.

Let him go through the mills and factories and mines and workshops of this country, and talk with the wage-earners who have had years of experience, both as union and non-union men, and base his judgment on the evidence which he finds there. Let him poll the rank and file, those who work for a living, of this 78,000,000 people, whom he says are opposed to and oppressed by labor unions, and get their verdict. It may throw some light on the subject. He might discover that his argument on the labor question has as little weight in moulding the opinions of the people, as his Battle Creek food product has in satisfying the hunger of a working-man. Already the people are beginning to doubt the curative qualities of this product, commended so highly to dyspeptics, arguing that his articles on the labor question could only emanate from a mind tortured to the verge of insanity by a dyspeptic stomach.

What is this National Citizens' Industrial Association, which is to be used in scattering Post's gospel among the "mongrels"? How many factories are owned by the members of this association? And how many of them are living up to the laws of the land? What has this association done, or what has it tried to accomplish for the uplifting of humanity? Nobody ever hears of it, except in its opposition to trades unionism.

Has this association ever suggested to its members that they increase the wages, or reduce the hours of labor, or improve the conditions under which their employes are working? Is it not a fact that the primary object of the association is to destroy the labor union, in order that "all men may be free?" The employers free to fix the hours of labor, the rate of wages, the sanitary conditions of their mills and workshops, etc.? And the wage-earner to have restored that blessed boon of freedom—the right to work for such wages and under such conditions as his employer may choose to give him?

No one has ever seen a petition or even a request

coming from Mr. Post's association asking for the enactment of legislation which would improve the conditions of child-labor in our mills and workshops. "Slavery is rampant in our midst," says this oracle of the employers' association. Yea, slavery is rampant in our midst—a system of slavery, as compared with which the black slavery of the South was a holy system. The mills and factories of members of some of these employers' associations are the slave pens. Go into some of those mills and see the studied efforts of these men to thwart the purpose of laws enacted on the demand of labor unions, for the protection of women and children. Follow closely the reports of our factory inspectors, and see what difficulty is encountered in having these laws enforced.

See the pale, wan faces and emaciated forms of the little children employed there; follow them to their homes and see the conditions under which they live; look at the sanitary conditions which their employers refuse to improve; consider the long hours of daily employment; hear the abusive language in response to the appeals of the employes for better conditions; and then go out and yell for freedom for the wage-earners—a freedom which shall forever restrain the labor union from enforcing its demands for improved conditions for the toilers.

Mr. Post has never devoted any space in newspapers to a demand for improvement in the general conditions of child labor, neither has he ever wasted any energy in shortening the hours of labor. He has seen improved machinery increase the productivity of labor, but he evidently believes that this increase in production should be met by reduction of the number of employes, rather than of the hours of employment.

"That old flag bears a message to us," he says, "from our grandfathers, and stronger still, from the Infinite Father, who inspired them." And it is this message of freedom to all mankind which inspired the labor union to the earnest and aggressive efforts which gave to toiling humanity the first real taste of freedom. Would Mr. Post have labor return to the same conditions, to the same depth of degraded servitude which existed the world over when our forefathers shook off the yoke of British tyranny?

Just as the union of stars, which he so beautifully describes in the Stars and Stripes, keeps ever before us the importance of maintaining the union of States, so the wonderful achievements of the labor union prove to us the necessity of continuing this powerful agency in defense of the down-trodden and the oppressed.

Judged even by its enemies, and with naught but its errors placed in evidence, the labor union outshines its rivals among the organizations of employers. Greed, selfishness and the gratification of personal ambitions are the incentives of employers' organizations, as a rule. With the labor union, it is the general advancement of the cause of the toilers which is uppermost in the minds and which forms the ideals of its promoters. An evidence of the Christian charity and the humane sentiment pervading the labor union is shown in the magnificent Printers' Home, maintained by the members of the

(Continued to Page 9.)

LABOR CLARION.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Meeting called to order at 8:05 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved.

COMMUNICATIONS—FILED: From Ide Bros., manufacturers of Bell Brand collars and cuffs, advertising the same. From the Sailors' Union, notifying the Council that the resignation of Bro. John Kean as delegate to Council has been withdrawn. **Referred to Financial Secretary:** From the Street Railway Construction Workers, in reference to delegation. **Referred to the Building Trades Council:** From the Gray's Harbor Water Front Federation, calling trade unions' attention to the fact that the Aberdeen Lumber and Shingle Mill Company of Aberdeen, Washington, is antagonistic to organized labor. **Referred to the Auditing Committee:** Treasurer's report for the quarter ending October 31. **Referred to Executive Committee:** From the Carriage and Wagon Workers, Local No. 6, requesting the Council to levy a boycott on the blacksmith firm of O'Shea & Co., Seventeenth and Kansas streets. From the Milkers' Protective Union, No. 8861, requesting the Council to levy a boycott on the New Ross Dairy near the Seven-Mile House, Jos. Kennel, proprietor. From the Barbers, Local No. 152, of Little Rock, Arkansas, appealing for assistance. Wage scale and agreement of United Garment Workers' and Cutters' locals. From the A. F. of L., requesting data on the returns of the election.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Musicians—Report that they are still having trouble with the members of the Italian Band who are engaged to play at Grauman's Skating Rink, corner of Page and Fillmore, and report that its musicians are playing for wages below the regular scale paid musicians; also report that Mr. Green of the firm of Varney & Green is also a large stockholder in the above-mentioned concern. Sail Makers—Business good; report that their new wage scale has gone into effect. Shoe Clerks—Are making good progress in the fight against the Brockton Shoe Company, on Fillmore street, near McAllister, who continue to keep open after 6 p. m.; union also intends to reach other shoe stores who are attempting to violate the agreement (see names next week). Shoe Workers—Report that the manufacturers are using all means to push the eastern-made goods and delegates are requested to report to their respective unions the necessity of purchasing only such goods as bear the union label. Garment Workers—Report that the Standard Shirt Factory has put in 100 more machines and the prospects are that more goods will be manufactured bearing the label. Cloak Makers—Business good; report that Siminoff, proprietor of the Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House is still unfair and that the firm intends moving back to its old location on Market street. Steam Fitters—Report that the officials at the Mare Island Navy Yard are violating the United States laws in reference to work done in the mechanical department, and are having unskilled men doing the work of steam fitters. Butchers—Business good. Broom Makers—Request the delegates to report to their unions that only brooms bearing the union label should be purchased by the women of the household. Typographical—Union intends to inaugurate a new campaign on the use of the Allied Printing Trades label which should be on all printing. Carriage and Wagon Workers—Business good; have some difficulty in straightening out the firm of O'Shea & Co., at Seventeenth and Kansas streets. Waitresses—Union progressing nicely; report that many of the old members are returning to the fold; also report that they are going to hold their annual ball November 28th at Turn Verein Hall; admission 25 cents.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—RECOMMEND: 1—That the Janitors' application for a boycott on the Central Theatre be laid over one week; concurred in. 2—That the Secretary be instructed to request the presence of a committee from the Bath House Attendants and also a committee from the Sutro Baths at the next Board meeting, Monday evening, No-

vember 12th, for the purpose of further considering their wage scale; concurred in. 3—That the Secretary and Brother Schilling be instructed to attend the meeting of the Street Railway Construction Workers for further investigation as to their finances; concurred in. 4—That the CLARION again publish the "We Don't Patronize List," as revised by the committee; concurred in. 5—That the declaration to levy a boycott on the Capitol Restaurant be levied, subject to the report of the Secretary. Moved and seconded that the matter lay over one week; carried. 6—That the wage scale and agreement of the Undertakers' Union be indorsed, subject to the indorsement of the A. F. of L.; concurred in. 7—That the Committee on Safes purchase a safe from the Cary Company for \$185, less 12½ per cent. Moved and seconded that the committee purchase no safe until we receive information from the East in reference to it being union-made, etc.; carried. 8—That the Secretary be instructed to have the offices of the Council covered with linoleum; concurred in.

REPORT OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Report that the Cracker Bakers request the assistance of the committee in again getting their membership into line and the Secretary and Business Agent of Bakers, No. 24 were instructed to assist along those lines.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON HALL—Report that everything is progressing nicely and that the Hall Association will celebrate the opening of the Hall on Wednesday evening, November 28th and expect all delegates to co-operate with the committee in making the opening night a social success.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that the Executive Committee be instructed to bring into the next meeting an amendment to Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution, clearly defining the work of the Executive Committee; carried. Moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to investigate the Picture Frame Workers' attitude in reference to the boycott on the Sanborn, Vail Company. Motion made and seconded that the Executive Committee investigate organizations who have delegates seated in this Council who are at the present time not affiliated with their national organizations. Amended, that the matter be laid on the table until such time as we hear from the A. F. of L. in reference to the same; carried as amended.

RECEIPTS—Soap Workers, \$12; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Street Carmen, \$20; Butchers, \$6; Milkers, \$4; Shoe Workers, No. 216, \$8; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Barbers, \$10; Waitresses, \$6; Marine Cooks, \$10; Cemetery Employes, \$4; Sail Makers, \$2; Boat Builders, \$2; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$12; Coopers, No. 65, \$6; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$4; Janitors, \$8; Piano Workers, \$4; Shoe Clerks, \$4; Press Feeders, \$18; Photo-Engravers, \$4; Jewelers, \$8. Total, \$172.

EXPENDITURES—Secretary, \$30; carfare, \$1.25; stenographer, \$15; Brunt Printing Company, 1 roll book, \$19.50; LABOR CLARION, October subscription, \$25; Schussler Bros., 1 frame, \$5.25; Brown & Power, stationery, \$2.05; 1 dozen hooks, \$3; postage, \$3; Pacific Towel Supply Company, October, 75 cents; Chronicle, subscription October 3 to November 3, 75 cents; Bulletin, subscription October 1 to November 1, 65 cents. Total, \$106.20.

Council adjourned at 11:20 p. m.

W. M. P. McCABE, Secretary.

The judicial contest between Joe Leiter, the Illinois plutocrat, who runs the mines at Zeigler, Ill., and the United Mine Workers has been settled in the United States Court in favor of the former. When the lockout began at Zeigler, two years ago, Leiter imported thugs, contrary to a State law, and in fact made preparations as though he was going to make war on some foreign foe. The boss plutocrat broke laws right and left, but he appears to be immune from punishment. The latest decision by the United States Court practically kills the Illinois law prohibiting the importation of strikebreakers during strikes or lockouts.

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A TEACHERS' UNION.

The matter of forming a union to affiliate with organized labor is being agitated among the teachers of San Francisco, but nothing definite will be done in that regard until information concerning other teachers' organizations is received from Chicago and New York, letters having been written for that purpose.

H. C. Hall, a teacher in the Lincoln evening school, has been appointed a committee of one to prepare plans for a teachers' union, and if this kind of organization is to be adopted his plans will be ready when desired. Mr. Hall has been the leading advocate of a union, and he and others will probably call on labor leaders at an early date to discuss the matter of becoming affiliated with their organizations.

R. L. Mann is the chairman of the committee to arrange for an organization, and it is at his law office that the committee is holding its meetings. In speaking of the matter last night Mr. Mann said:

The purpose of an organization will be, first, the advancement and protection of the teachers, and after that will come the matter of looking after the interests of the children in the schools. The value of an organization was made evident immediately after the earthquake, when people belonging to organizations gained due recognition, while the only band of unorganized workers, the teachers, had their salaries reduced.

Teachers in San Jose organized recently and formed a union which is affiliated with the labor organizations. This has given the local instructors a feeling that they would be benefited by a similar action. It will probably be two or three weeks before the desired information is received from the East, and until that time all the plans made will be simply tentative.

BRYAN ON THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

In his speech at New York, August 30, Mr. Bryan said:

The struggle to secure an eight-hour day is an international struggle, and it is sure to be settled in favor of the workingman's contention. The benefits of the labor-saving machines have not been distributed with equity. The producer has enormously multiplied his capacity, but so far the owner of the machine has received too much of the increase and the laborer too little. Those who oppose the eight-hour day do it, I am convinced, more because of ignorance of conditions than because of lack of sympathy with those who toil. The removal of work from the house to the factory has separated the husband from his wife and the father from his children, while the growth of our cities has put an increasing distance between the home and the workshop. Then, too, more is demanded of the laboring man now than formerly; he is a citizen as well as a laborer, and must have time for the study of public questions if he is to be an intelligent sovereign. To drive him from his bed to his task and from his task back to his bed is to deprive the family of his companionship, society of his service and politics of his influence.

At Detroit, Mich., September 3, he said:

I believe in the eight-hour day, and this is why: I believe laboring men are justly entitled to it, and that society at large would be better if they had it. You can not separate a man from society. You can not deal with the question as one purely of class.

Give the laboring man shorter hours, and I believe forces will be put to work which will cause him to make the best of his time.

The working bakers of Montpelier, France, have declared a general strike because of the refusal of the proprietors of the bakeries to accord them a weekly day of rest, as provided for by the law. The city authorities have appealed to the Government officials for the assistance of military bakers to prevent a bread famine.

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SHIRTS.

\$3.50 Earl & Wilson Full Dress Shirts	\$1.80	10c White Cotton Handkerchiefs	2½c
\$2.00 Cluett Full Dress Shirts	\$1.25	15c White and Fancy Border Handkerchiefs	5c
\$1.75 Cluett Fancy Stiff Bosom	\$1.15	25c Fancy Border Japonette	9c
\$1.25 Monarch White and Fancy Shirts	69c	25c White Linen Handkerchiefs	12½c
\$2.50 Star Golf Shirts	\$1.20	35c White Linen Handkerchiefs	18c
\$2.00 and \$2.50 Cluett Golf Shirts	\$1.15	50c White Linen Handkerchiefs	23c
\$2.00 Regent Golf Shirts	95c	75c Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs	40c
\$2.50 Regent Golf Shirts	\$1.25	\$1.00 White Silk Handkerchiefs	69c
\$3.00 Regent Golf Shirts	\$1.45		
75c Golf Shirts	39c		
75c White Laundered Stiff Bosom Shirts	39c		
\$1.00 Cameron Negligee Shirts	79c		
75c Cameron Negligee Shirts	49c		
50c Cameron Negligee Shirts	38c		
50c Black and White Striped Shirts	35c		

UNDERWEAR.

\$4.00 American Hosiery Co. Underwear	\$1.98	HANDKERCHIEFS.	
\$7.50 Pure Silk Heavy Weight Underwear	\$3.00	15c White and Fancy Border Handkerchiefs	5c
\$3.50 Cooper's Silk Striped Underwear	\$1.75	25c Fancy Border Japonette	9c
\$3.75 Silk and Wool Underwear	\$2.15	25c White Linen Handkerchiefs	12½c
\$2.50 Camel's Hair Underwear	\$1.60	35c White Linen Handkerchiefs	18c
\$2.00 Camel's Hair or Natural Wool	\$1.15	50c White Linen Handkerchiefs	23c
\$1.50 Camel's Hair or Natural Wool	95c	75c Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs	40c
\$1.50 Swiss Ribbed Imported Underwear	95c	\$1.00 White Silk Handkerchiefs	69c
\$1.00 Camel's Hair Underwear or Natural Wool, Heavy Weight	79c		
\$1.25 Cooper Ribbed Underwear	82c		
\$1.50 Double-Breasted Wool Underwear	98c		
\$1.50 Worsted Wool Ribbed	98c		
\$1.50 Wright's Health	98c		
\$1.00 Wright's Health Underwear	78c		
\$5.00 Cotton Derby Ribbed	78c		
50c Otis Balbriggan	78c		

SUSPENDERS.

25c Boys' Suspenders	10c
35c Leather End Suspenders	15c
35c Boys' Suspenders	19c
50c President Suspenders	25c
50c Lisle Web Suspenders	25c
75c Lisle and Over-Shots	45c
\$1.00 Suspenders	59c
\$1.50 Suspenders	75c

NIGHT SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS.

Faultless and Universal Brands.

75c Cambria Night Shirts	39c
\$1.00 Cambria Night Shirts	69c
\$1.50 Heavy Twill Night Shirts	89c
\$1.25 Pajamas	89c
\$1.50 Flannelette Pajamas	98c
\$2.00 Heavy Madras Pajamas	\$1.25
\$2.50 Flannelette Pajamas	\$1.45
\$2.00 Flannel Night Shirts	\$1.45
\$3.00 Pongee Pajamas	\$1.69
\$5.00 Silk Pajamas	\$2.75

GLOVES.

75c Work Gloves	45c
\$1.00 Work Gloves	69c
\$1.50 Horse Hide "Work" Gloves	98c
\$1.25 Walking Gloves	\$1.00
\$2.25 Pique Dress Gloves	\$1.25

Men's \$2.50 English Cape "Walking" Gloves	\$1.35
\$2.00 Gauntlet Heavy Gloves	\$1.35
Men's \$3.00 Hercules "Rip Proof"	\$1.50

BELTS.

50c Belts	25c
75c Belts	39c
\$1.00 Belts	59c
\$1.50 Belts	89c
\$2.00 Belts	\$1.15

NECKWEAR.

15c Silk Shield Bows	1c
25c Silk Neckwear, All Shapes	9c
35c Silk Neckwear, All Shapes	15c
50c Silk Neckwear, All Shapes	19c
65c Silk Neckwear, All Shapes	35c
75c and \$1.00 Silk Neckwear, All Shapes	45c
\$1.25 Silk Neckwear, All Shapes	65c
\$1.50 Silk Neckwear, All Shapes	75c

UMBRELLAS.

65c Umbrellas	35c
\$1.00 Gloria Umbrellas	69c
\$2.00 Gloria Umbrellas, "Turned Handle"	98c
\$2.50 Silk Umbrellas, "Extra Fine"	\$1.45
\$4.00 Silk Taffeta Umbrellas (Silver and Gold Handle)	\$2.75

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TRADES UNIONS AND EDUCATION.

BY PAUL S. GILLETTE IN "THE SHOE WORKERS' JOURNAL."

There is apprehension in many quarters that trades unions are constitutionally opposed to technical training schools. That this is untrue both with respect to mechanical and academic training may be seen by reading the history of these ancient tools for the uplift of the world's toilers. The one thing they have opposed in schools teaching the theory of the trades is the effort that has been made in some of the eastern cities to flood the market with men who are given a mere smattering of the trades in some of the places of instruction. When one or more persons claim to teach a trade in three months or six months, as it is claimed the plumbers and bricklayers' trades can be taught by certain institutions in Ohio, we can afford to smile at the very inconsistency of it, for every experienced man knows how utterly impossible it is to complete a trade in that time. He also sees a great danger in the perpetuation of any method that puts an inferior grade of workmen in the field. Such men by their very numbers, and as much by their inferior product, will tend to reduce the income and opportunity of employment for finished craftsmen. It is for this same reason that we find physicians of the bona fide schools securing the passage of laws that will protect them against a flood of poorly trained quacks. The M. D. spends four years of close study to become fit for public service, and it is not to be wondered at that they take drastic measures to bring all practitioners up to the standard. By their educational requirements both in school and out they make the way even more difficult than it is in the trades. Still there is little blame thrown on them.

The craftsmen also seek special training as well as general. The story of their progress, as set forth by the most authoritative statisticians and historians, clearly shows that they have at all times pursued the way that seemed to promise the highest culture possible for them to attain. We will on this occasion consider the theme as it is illustrated in the history of our own beloved United States.

Says Carroll D. Wright: "Education and all that education means was preached as the surest means of reaching all the aims of the labor organizations." This was written in reference to the period when American workmen were struggling to establish a standard working day of ten hours. It was at the time when the United States President, Van Buren, issued his proclamation establishing a ten-hour day in the navy yards in 1840.

It is only a matter of quotation from history to show that trades unions have at all periods in which their story has been preserved, stood for education as part of their system. It must be borne in mind that they are not primarily designed for the establishment of schools. Their main purpose is to improve the conditions under which men and women toil. But trades unionists are human, they must therefore have the ambitions common to all men, and one is the craving for culture, which naturally enough must be of the kind that fits them to become more efficient as craftsmen, or better qualified in something useful. Let it be understood that the education most sought by the working people of America is utilitarian in character, not that they confine their studies to the industrial sciences, but they seek to be self-supporting and a support for dependents. They endeavor to enhance their economic value in some occupation, artisan, professional or otherwise. The founders of the Knights of Labor saw this when they incorporated into their principles compulsory attendance at school of children ranging in age from seven to fifteen years, and the furnishing of text books by the State free of charge.

This was only characteristic of the entire movement to protect child life. The leaders who protected children by placing an age limit on those engaged in continuous employment, by urging compulsory attendance at school, recognized the great psychological law that a child's mind is just plastic enough and just at the right age to be impressed with a

fundamental education between seven and fifteen years. They furthermore have more hours for recreation, the development of brain and brawn, than if confined from 7 a. m. till 5 p. m., as the law of California subscribes for those eighteen years of age or under. California has a school law providing that parents, or guardians, having charge of a child between eight and fourteen years of age, must send it to school not less than five of the school months, and at least eighteen weeks of their attendance must be consecutive. Fines are imposed on persons in charge for failure to comply without good and sufficient cause, as provided. Massachusetts preceded this, for the legislature of that State enacted a law in 1836, making education of working children compulsory, and in 1866, child labor was regulated by law, a commission being appointed in the same year to probe the question of hours. This is one of the most vital factors in education—time. We have schools in plenty, libraries are numerous, books may be purchased at reasonable figures for our private collection, but more than anything else do the adult working people lack hours to themselves in which they can store the mind with knowledge, the information which is useful at their business as well as essential to the social life of the community, and political welfare of the city, State and Nation.

By the combined good results of improved machinery and appliances, together with the incessant efforts of the workingmen to shorten the work day, we have become more intellectual with each passing year. In 1806, ship carpenters worked fourteen hours daily. The men of this craft united to reduce the time to ten hours, but without immediate success. During 1832, the carpenters' associations met with some reward for the struggle going on among tradesmen. Says E. Levesque, in his exhaustive treatise entitled "The American Workmen": "The first industrial convention, an aftermath of the Pittsburg convention, was held in New York in 1845, and a second in Chicago in 1850. The object of both was to secure a ten-hour day. Such persistency was not without effect, and by 1853, eleven hours became the general custom. * * *" The cotton factories of New England, in many of which the work lasted only ten hours, tell of the beginnings of the ten-hour day in 1865 in the United States. The time is now reduced to nine hours in many places, and eight hours in all national work, while all State and municipal labor is limited to the same time for a standard day. The trades in which the eight-hour system is most prevalent at present are the building trades and printers. Out of forty-two building trades unions investigated in New York during 1894, there were seven working nine hours for the first five days in the week and eight hours on Saturday, while thirty-five of them were on the straight eight-hour basis. Although their wages are the best, they had undergone no reduction as a result.

During the steady reduction of time there has been a corresponding increase in the educational standard of the working man and woman of America. The hours of leisure they had craved gave the opportunity for mental training. The industrious schoolmaster was not slow to step into the opening, nor were authors wanting to write on all manner of themes. Great book concerns increased their output many per cent, and magazines of an economic and technical character now find ready sale on the news stands. Easily 75 per cent of them were unknown thirty years ago. Verily nature unfolds the progress of man as well as the growth of plant life; simultaneously with the shorter workday came the advantage of systematic education.

The much mooted problem of apprentices is steadily being reduced to more satisfactory methods. This has approximated to the highest degree of efficiency in the eastern cities of Boston, New York City and Chicago. Especially does Chicago seem to have put into operation the most liberal and satisfactory system. For all that has been said of the refusal of trades organizations to co-operate with their employers or the public, we have here an

example which illustrates that they are not entirely wanting in the adjustment of mutual interests. The machinery of the Chicago school for apprentices consists of the Carpenters' Union, Bricklayers' Union, Carpenters and Builders' Association, and the Board of Education. They have met with very satisfactory results considering the short time this organization has been formed. Following the building trades lockout of 1900, there came a suggestion from Mr. A. Landquist, an extensive building contractor, to give every apprentice boy three months in school each year of the four he is indentured to the trade. As the system now stands each boy is paid the minimum wage during the school term, amounting to from \$5 to \$8 per week. The proposal met with hearty approval by the labor organizations, and they began to perfect their part of it. Naturally there were some boys who tried to avoid the confinement of study. Most of them who objected were moved by the smaller wage, for the older apprentices drew as much as thirty cents per hour and some of them as much as forty cents. This, in connection with the briskness of trade preceding and during the school months of this year, made the temptation very strong for some of the boys to continue at work where possible, and many subterfuges were tried. At such times each case is investigated to learn if the excuse is valid.

In the Carpenters' Union there are two hundred and forty indentured apprentices. Out of these sixty asked for permits to go to work. On the 4th of last January the joint arbitration board of the Carpenters and Builders' Association and Carpenters' Union, met to consider the enforcement of the apprentice rules. Out of the sixty petitions only three were allowed. Now the powerful influence of the union steps in and tells the boys they must attend school regularly and conduct themselves in an orderly manner or their quarterly working card will be withheld and they will stand dishonored before the union. The effect of this was well illustrated recently. The apprentice boys attend school in two places, at Twenty-sixth street and Wabash avenue, and at Cass and Illinois streets. They had not conducted themselves according to the rules of the school, and Principal Bogan made complaint. The matter was then taken up by the arbitration board. It resulted in posting a notice at the schools to the effect that if the boys absented themselves without excuse, were guilty of ungentlemanly conduct or did not obey the instructor, they would not be given their April working cards. Following this episode the schools were visited by the secretary of the Carpenters' Executive Council, who brought the boys to terms in short order. Principal Bogan paid a high tribute to the influence of the union two days later, when he said it was remarkable what a change had come over the lads. Although the school discipline had failed, the union enforced immediate obedience.

The result of this training, both by school and actual work at the trades, is bringing out a better class of workmen. They are intellectually superior to the unschooled man. Such a system established in all the large cities would excellently supplement the need of manual training institutions, so far as apprentices are concerned, at least.

Let it at all times be borne in mind that the natural tendency of man is to add to his mental store as well as material. This is one of the ruling ambitions of men. They take pride in giving proof of their attainments, and every night of this age of education there are hundreds of thousands of them who, having gone home from a day of arduous toil, will still drive their tired brain to the task of problem solving. Be the problem what it may, mathematical, structural, legal or economic, the workingmen of America are the silent giants who by the sheer force of their persistent effort are rising, rising and by degrees laying their brawny hands on the rudder of the nation's welfare. They are doing it because their minds are grasping a better understanding of human right and need, through the clear white light of education.

SUPPORT THE LABEL.

The time, thought and energy devoted to educating the workers to buy union label goods is second only to the organizing work in importance. In fact, the union label is an organizer in different directions. It enlists the consumer to support union labor in its struggle for improved workday conditions and the elimination of those industrial gourmands—the employer of child labor, the convict contractor and the sweatshop proprietor. It brings to the struggle of organized labor the support of those outside the industrial field, who support the union label because of the industrial and social evils it helps to eradicate and the universal good it is doing.

Organization of different craft workers often follows in localities where union label agitation is persistently carried on and where organization previously existed. It is solidified and strengthened.

There are many workers not affiliated with a labor organization of any description, and many consumers not classified as workers in the union acceptance of the word, who, nevertheless, buy union label goods. Through the union label this support is brought to unionism. The union label is a most potent weapon against plundering employers. Those trade unions recognize that the foremost exponents of the union label enjoy the most peace, suffer few strikes and practically no reduction in wages, and conditions in their trades are steadily shaping toward improvement. The union label has more important bearing on the success of some unions than on others. It is not essential to the life of any union, but wields an influence and power which, wisely directed, assures union progress and promotion of the workers' interest. A very conservative estimate places the wages spent by union labor in this country during the year at \$1,015,000,000. If this sum, so vast that the mind can not readily comprehend it, was spent for union label goods, the possibilities of the union label would be largely realized. Unhappily, many millions of this sum were not so spent and union label goods remained on the shelves while union workers gave non-union goods the preference.

While union workers continue to spend union wages for non-union goods, the sweatshop, convict contractor and child labor factories will continue to flourish and many of the opportunities and possibilities of the union label will be wasted. To the extent that union labor spends its wages for non-union goods, it is robbing itself of the organizing, solidifying and support-getting power of the union label.—*Trades and Labor Gazette*.

CONVICT LABOR DECLARED ILLEGAL.

The State Supreme Court of Michigan has just rendered a decision that the manufacture of brooms by convicts in the State Penitentiary is a violation of the State Constitution. The question has been in litigation since 1893, though the case decided was not brought until January, 1903, after the prison officials had entered into a contract with the Illinois Broom Company to supply them with the labor of the convicts, work rooms, power and heat. The heat was to cost \$100 per year. The power was sold for 14 cents per 100 horse power. The contractors were to be furnished 20,000 feet of floor space and water service free. They were to pay from 35 to 50 cents a day for the labor of the convicts. The Illinois Broom Company had just been driven from the State Prison of Illinois when they entered into the contract with the Michigan Prison Board.

John Siemsen, the "gas-pipe" man, has made the statement that he and his young friend Dabner had been in the employ of Herbert George's Citizens' Alliance. The two criminals were engaged in breaking a strike at Kelly Bros.' livery stable, in this city, when they both planned their first crime. From strike-breaker to murderer—that is the significant story of these two young thugs whose career in San Francisco begins in the office of the Citizens' Alliance and will end on the gallows.

THE MORAL NON-UNIONIST.

Doctor Bartol was once asked if Christianity was a failure. "I don't know," he is said to have replied, "it has never been tried." By the same token trade unions may fairly ask for suspension of condemnatory judgment in cases of industrial disorder until the relative influence of trade unionism for good or ill is properly estimated. "We are never aware," said that eminent scientist, Sir William Hamilton, "of the existence of our organism, except as it is somehow affected." Possibly this may account for the present public interest in the organization of labor. The social organism has been somehow and somewhat affected by recent memorable happenings in the labor world. Of this awakened interest trade unionism is fully aware and duly appreciative. It cordially welcomes the scrutiny of thoughtful students and the criticism of honest and fair-minded men. It has even tolerance for those dilettante and superior people who examine its structure in much the same spirit as they look through a microscope at the antennae of a rare bug, or at some new species of mollusk brought up from the depths of the ocean.

The trade union says, "In unionism there is strength." The moral strike-breaker replies, "In disunion is morality."

The trade union says, with Lincoln, "The brotherhood of labor should be the strongest bond between men." The strike-breaker replies, "The dollar of the boss is stronger."

The trade union says, "Unite that we lift one another up." The strike-breaker replies, "Trample each other under foot if you only scramble up yourself."

The trade union says, "We owe each other a duty." The strike-breaker says, "Temporary self-interest is stronger than duty."

If there be such a thing as moral responsibility, it should prevent a man from heaping up the burdens upon the shoulders of those who do the hard work of the world; it should appeal to his sense of chivalry not to interfere with the uplifting of little children; it should debar him from playing the part of the sycophant and mercenary in the greatest struggle of the century in which we live.

Yet the non-unionist who works how, when and where he pleases, does all these things and more.

If it is to be seriously contended that his acts are moral, then let us laud the sneak thief of the streets, praise the social scavengers who feed on human weaknesses, and canonize the traitor to his country and his God.

When the ruins of one of the oldest castles in Scotland were in process of demolition, it is related that, on a dungeon wall, many feet below the surface of the ground, there was discovered, rendered almost illegible by the hand of time, these words, "Nae hope," scratched there by some hopeless victim of old-time despotism and cruelty, who, far from the light of day and possibly from release, left only this pathetic memento to tell his story. Supposing a party of rescue on its way to free this hopeless wretch, what but a fiendish nature would have been capable of seeking to divert its course? In the dungeon of cruel circumstances, of ceaseless toil and deep privation, there are many dwellers today who, were it not for the power of associated effort, could never hope for release.

And yet the strike-breaker plays the part of an ally to those who confine men in the narrow dungeon of unrequited toil; with his mephitic breath he would extinguish the light which shows the way of freedom.

Clothe him, if your heart so moves, with the mantle of the law, adorn him with Philistine approval, but shame on the hypocrisy that seeks to cover his moral obliquity with the stolen garment of righteousness.—Frank K. Foster.

The British Trade-Union Congress, held at Liverpool, England, in September, defeated a resolution in favor of compulsory arbitration by a majority of 397,000 votes. The majority against the proposition at the previous Congress was 92,000.

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BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Every man is unique. He cannot give away his personality, nor exchange it for another's. He may influence others through this peculiar power of his, but it will always remain his own. Indeed, in the very exercise of this power he strengthens and more firmly fixes it. So true has this been in the lives of men, that the mere mentioning of the names of well-known individuals suggests certain peculiar personal characteristics. Caesar, Napoleon, Bismarck, Stonewall Jackson, Roosevelt, Bryan, remind us not so much of what they have done as of what they were and are.

What a man is, therefore, is of more importance than what he has accomplished. It is this by which he will be longest remembered. This applies not only to the great of the world, but to those who walk in the humbler places of life. Conduct is important, but character is more important. For what a man is will determine what he will do.

We cannot get away from this great fact—that every man stands absolutely alone, just as though he were the only man in all the world. While we may think "en masse," and work in multitudes, and pray by regiments, and sing in battalions, and trade by corporations, nevertheless, there are times when the individual stands out alone and when his selfhood asserts its existence.

This fact brings tremendous responsibilities, but it also has its compensations. The greatest thing in the world is a man. Not a crowd of men, but just a man. Made in the image of God, with His attributes, with His Spirit-breathed life and power, he may gaze at the mountains and feel that he is greater than they. He may look out upon the seas and say: "I am your master."

Because of this, we may take courage. The thought of it will "brace up" that chap who is down in the dumps. It will straighten up the back of the fellow who has been a drudge for so long that he has forgotten that he is "a son of the King," with all the royal heritage of his Father.

Has somebody deprived him of his rights? Then by all the powers of his Father's kingdom, let him stand up straight as a real man, and win back that which is his by virtue of his relationship to the Creator of it all, never forgetting, however, that "man does not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of his mouth."

Press Feeders' and Assistants' Union No. 33 met in the Labor Council Building last Wednesday night, President J. J. Norton in the chair. Four candidates were obligated, eight members admitted on traveling cards and six applications received. The union will meet the fourth Monday night in this month instead of the fourth Wednesday, in order to give way to the Labor Council. The council proposes to have a house-warming on that Wednesday night. An assessment of 50 cents was levied on the members to assist the eight-hour movement in the East.

CONVENTION CALL.

To All Affiliated Unions—GREETING:—Pursuant to the Constitution and By-Laws of the California State Federation of Labor, you are hereby advised that the seventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in Music Hall, in the City of Stockton, California, beginning at 9 o'clock, Monday morning, January 7, 1907, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

REPRESENTATION.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: Each regularly affiliated organization shall be entitled to representation (based upon the average per capita tax paid into the Federation during the preceding year) as follows:

Labor unions shall be entitled to two delegates for the first 100 members or less and one delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction thereof; provided, that no union shall be entitled to more than six delegates.

Central labor bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each.

Each delegate shall vote an equal percentage of the membership of the union he or she represents on all questions where roll-call vote is taken.

Each delegate from central labor bodies shall be entitled to one vote.

No proxies shall be allowed.

Each delegate-elect and each alternate-elect shall receive credentials from the Secretary of the organization he or she represents, and a duplicate of same shall be forwarded by said Secretary to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation at least two weeks prior to the convention.

If an alternate presents credentials and is seated, he or she shall be the only recognized representative throughout the session of the convention.

To the Secretaries of the Affiliated Unions:—The number of votes an organization is entitled to is based upon the average per capita tax paid into the Federation during the twelve preceding months. As all of the books, records and accounts were destroyed in the recent fire and earthquake of April 18, 1906, the Secretary-Treasurer is unable to base the representation upon twelve months, and therefore, will be compelled to take the average for seven months only.

The space left in the credentials for filling in the number of members in good standing was added to the credential for the purpose of getting the full twelve months.

Secretaries filling in the number of members should be accurate as to actual per capita tax paid in for the twelve months or leave the space blank, which will be computed upon the basis of seven months.

Hoping this is clear to all.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the California State Federation of Labor office, Labor Temple, Fourteenth street, near Mission, San Francisco, California. The Secretaries of the affiliated unions will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at least two weeks prior to the opening of the Convention as provided by the Constitution.

RAILROAD RATES.

Delegates may purchase tickets for the going trip any time between December 29, 1906, and January 7, 1907, both dates inclusive, at the same time asking the agent at the starting point to give them a receipt certificate on account of the meeting of the California State Federation of Labor, and the agent at Stockton will honor them and sell tickets for return at one-third of the lowest first-class rate any time up to and including Wednesday, January 9, 1907, after the same have been properly filled out and certified to by the Secretary of the convention, and after he has been advised that there were at least fifty delegates in attendance holding receipt

certificates showing them to have paid full fare to Stockton.

Santa Fe Railroad Company is on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Hotel accommodations, from \$2.50 per day.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be in the hall of Central Labor Council, Hansel Block, corner Hunter and Bridge streets, Stockton.

If there be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of the delegates it will be communicated in a later circular.

All per capita tax should be paid before the 25th of December, 1906.

THOS F. GALLAGHER, President *pro tem.*
Attest: J. H. BOWLING, Secretary-Treasurer.

SAM'L D. SIMMONS, Second Vice-President.

D. D. SULLIVAN, Third Vice-President.

CHAS. F. EDMONDS, Fourth Vice-President.

C. W. HOLMQUIST, Fifth Vice-President.

ANNA M. BURKHARDT, Sixth Vice-President.

M. A. CALDWELL, Seventh Vice-President.

Executive Council California State Federation of Labor.

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met on November 10, 1906, at 860 McAllister street, and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoe at 8:15 p. m.

On roll call the Secretary reported a quorum present.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and on motion approved.

COMMUNICATIONS—From the Department of Commerce and Labor, submitting the annual reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, the Commissioner of Navigation and also the report from the Bureau of the Census; received; on motion acknowledged. From the Printing Pressmen, Theatrical Stage Employees of Los Angeles and the Machinists of San Francisco, remitting their regular monthly contributions; on motion received and acknowledged.

BILLS—A. E. Yoell, salary, \$35; E. W. Wilcox, salary, \$12; postage, \$5; supplies, \$2.90.

The bills were referred to Delegates McLennan, Arnold and Lyons, who audited the same, recommended payment, and on motion the Secretary was directed to draw the necessary warrants on the treasury.

COMMITTEES—The Committees on Organization and Finance reported progress. Publicity and Statistics reported having their circular printed relative to the Panama Canal question, and ready for distribution. On recommendation of this committee, the Secretary was directed to send a number of copies to the convention of the American Federation of Labor and instruct the League's representative, Delegate O'Neill, to distribute the same among the delegates. The committee further recommended that the League telegraph greetings to the American Federation of Labor. On motion the report was received and all recommendations concurred in.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—President Tveitmoe reported having again been visited by a representative of Secretary Metcalf relative to information concerning the Japanese in our vicinity. The President stated that he had given the reasons why Californians were objecting to Japanese immigration, and again stated that the League would render their assistance in helping Secretary Metcalf in his investigations.

NEW BUSINESS—By motion the Secretary was directed to make a formal request of Congressmen E. A. Hayes and Julius Kahn to take necessary steps in making a Congressional inquiry relative to the employment of Chinese coolies on the Panama Canal.

On motion the President was appointed as a special committee to wait upon Congressman Hayes in relation to the investigation of Secretary Metcalf.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to tender Mr. Ira E. Bennett the League's appreciation of his article in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the 4th inst.,

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and call attention to a statement that does not conform with facts.

A circular letter was presented by Delegate MacArthur, introducing the purposes of the League relative to securing an inquiry by Congress into the motives and methods of the Panama Canal Commission on the subject of the proposed employment of Chinese labor on the Panama Canal. The letter was approved and the Secretary was directed to send them to all organizations throughout the country, accompanied by the League's circular, "Against Chinese Slavery on the Panama Canal."

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Cash on hand.....	\$545 05
Carpenters, No. 22.....	27 85
Photo-Engravers, No. 8.....	1 00
Casters and Molders, No. 1.....	2 40
Electricians, No. 6.....	3 25
District Council of Painters (rent).....	15 00
Lincoln Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics.....	2 30
Printing Pressmen, No. 24.....	2 50
Stage Employees of Los Angeles.....	70
Federated Trades of Santa Clara County.....	6 50
Fixture Hangers (three months rent).....	18 00
Teamsters, No. 216.....	4 00
Machinists, No. 68.....	10 00
Riggers and Stevedores.....	12 50
Pile Drivers, No. 77.....	6 00
California Council, Daughters of Liberty.....	3 60
Janitors.....	1 50
Carpenters, No. 1082.....	6 80
Cloak Makers, No. 8.....	8 15
Total	\$677 10
Expenditures	54 90
Balance on hand to date.....	\$622 20

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Contributions for the month of November are now due and payable at the League's headquarters, 860 McAllister street.

GENERAL MEETING.

Next general meeting of the League will take place on Sunday, December 2, 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Woodworkers' Hall, Twenty-second and Folsom streets. Delegates and friends are earnestly requested to be present at this important meeting.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The Executive Council of the International Typographical Union, in a communication to the officers of No. 21, has given notice that the eight-hour assessment for carrying on the fight against the Typothetae will be collected on the earnings of all active members beginning with next Monday, November 19. Following the calamity of April 18, the Executive Council ordered that the collection of the assessment in San Francisco be discontinued temporarily. That was just seven months ago. Now it is thought by the Council that conditions in the printing trades in this city warrant the resumption of the assessments on earnings and they have issued the order to resume collections accordingly. At the time the assessments were discontinued in San Francisco the levy was 10 per cent, which was reduced to 7 per cent on October 1 last. This has been again reduced to 5 per cent and the opinion is expressed by the International officers that the assessment will be further reduced by the first of the new year, the fight in the East having narrowed down to a few cities and the end is thought to be in sight. The present period probably marks the closing of one of the greatest struggles in the history of trade unionism, the cash expenditure on the part of the striking printers having passed the \$2,000,000 mark, less than \$60,000 of which has been contributed from outside sources.

The circular letter issued by the Executive Council reducing the assessment to 5 per cent is as follows:

"INDIANAPOLIS, November 10, 1906.

"To the Membership:—At the regular daily meeting of the Executive Council, held November 6, the Council, after a thorough canvass of the strike situation throughout the jurisdiction, decided that it was possible and safe to make a further reduction in the eight-hour assessment. Therefore,

"Beginning with the week of November 19-25, 1906,

and thereafter until further notice, the assessment will be five per cent of all moneys earned. Further reduction will be made as the situation warrants.

"In a circular to the membership, issued under date of October 11, 1906, the Executive Council said:

"The assessment will be still further reduced when the conditions will permit. For the present, the membership generally can give the Executive Council the most valuable support by promptly paying all assessments when due. Many local unions and the Colorado Springs convention adopted resolutions expressing full confidence in the Executive Council. The Council will endeavor to merit this confidence. But the Council must have the loyal and enthusiastic support of the membership in order to close up successfully what remains of the eight-hour day contest. With this enthusiastic support, and the prompt payment of all assessments when due, we believe that we will, in the main, secure eight-hour agreements from employers who are now opposing us.

"Vigorous and uncompromising enforcement of the assessment proposition by local officers, coupled with prompt collections by local chairmen and secretaries, will be of great assistance just now, and will make a further reduction in the assessment possible at an earlier date."

"The Council desires to acknowledge the prompt response of the membership to the foregoing suggestions. We again renew them, and we believe that a continuance of the promptness and cheerfulness that has thus far marked the payment of the assessment generally will make a further reduction possible in the immediate future."

The *Typographical Journal* for November, as usual, is full of interesting and up-to-date matter on many subjects of interest to the craft in general. Speaking of the recent press dispatches regarding the withdrawal of Ottawa (Ont.) Union the editor of the *Journal* says: "Inasmuch as the press was given the facts in the premises, the incorrectness of the dispatches can only be attributed to wilful misrepresentation. Those familiar with the affairs of the International Union know that for some time a certain proportion of the members of Ottawa Union have been opposed to paying the eight-hour assessment. Through the influence of these members, the charter of the local union was illegally ordered sent to headquarters. On its receipt it was immediately returned to the officers of Ottawa Union, who had in the meantime filed a protest on behalf of the loyal members of the union against the surrender of the charter. Notwithstanding the press dispatches to the contrary, Ottawa Union is still affiliated with the International Union and is paying dues and assessments. The members of Ottawa local who refused to pay the assessment are employed in the government printing bureau, and seem to be under the impression that they have life situations. These members have enjoyed the eight-hour day and higher wages than their fellow craftsmen for several years. Their refusal to meet the assessment places them on a par with those members of Washington (D. C.) Union employed in the government printing office who took a similar position. The secession movement inaugurated by the members of Ottawa Union mentioned herein was simply a part of the plan to escape the assessment. Their action has been denounced by many of our Canadian unions, and the International officers received assurances from practically all Canadian locals that they have no sympathy whatever with the movement inaugurated by the former members of Ottawa Union who have declined to meet their financial obligations to the organization and violated their obligations."

The West Australian Assembly has appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the sweating evil in that State. One member stated that there were proofs that women were making shirts for 2s. 6d. and 3s. a dozen, and that some home workers had to slave 72 hours a week to make 14s., and have to purchase their machines, cotton, etc.

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THE SCHOOL TROUBLE.

The administration in Washington seems to be greatly perturbed just at present, in fact the anxiety has become so great that a Cabinet Minister was dispatched across the continent post-haste to investigate the school trouble in San Francisco. It appears that the yellow press of Japan, which is about as noisy and troublesome as our own sensational newspapers, has succeeded in kindling the national anger at the relegation of the little Japanese boys and girls to the school for Orientals, along with the Chinese and Koreans. There may or may not be some anxiety in the minds of our statesmen in Washington over these reports coming from Japan, it may even be true that the Japanese government has determined to take this matter up and would like to have the Federal government intervene on behalf of the children of Oriental parentage living in California, but all this will have very little effect on the people of this State. The fact that the school board of San Francisco has refused to permit the children of Japanese parents to mingle with the children of our own people is a matter that comes clearly within the rights of a sovereign State, and the Japanese government is in no position to complain against the exercise of those rights on the part of the State of California. It would be the height of folly for the Japanese government to make the claim that the people of this State are under certain obligations to tax themselves for the purpose of teaching Japanese the English language or to admit Oriental pupils into our schools where their presence may be distasteful to our own people. In view of the fact that at present we have not in this city sufficient buildings to accommodate our own pupils, the Japanese government will have to admit that our provision of separate schools for the instruction of Orientals is an act of the most kindly consideration on our part. The Japanese government also knows that, if we should conclude to do so, we would be in a position, under our treaty rights, to exclude those classes of their people whose presence here is certain to result in conditions and acts which would interrupt the friendly relations between the two nations. There is but one way to maintain these friendly relations, and that is to keep Japanese and Korean laborers out of this country. Our workingmen will never bother Japan. Since the free admission of Japanese coolies would inevitably result in the destruction of our Western civilization, we have determined to exclude those classes of the Japanese people who live by manual labor and thereby come into competition with the American workingmen. As a nation we are in a position to establish this rule, either with or without the consent of Japan.

The United Mine Workers of America, which entered the political field for the first time in Pennsylvania, will have two of its officers in Congress and six of its members in the Legislature.

STREET CARMEN'S UNION NO. 205.

The next regular meeting of the Street Carmen's Union, which will be held on Tuesday evening, November 20, will be an important one, as nominations will be made for the following offices: President, Business Agent, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Conductor, Sentinel, Warden, Correspondent and Executive Board, the latter consisting of fourteen members. Nominations will also be made for delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council and to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, eight and six, respectively, to be elected. The election will take place on Tuesday, December 4, 1906.

There is at present much dissatisfaction and hard feeling among the rank and file of the membership on account of the many annoyances which are needlessly being imposed upon the overworked and underpaid employees of the United Railroads. The Executive Board of Division No. 205 has again protested to the company against the tyrannical methods and unnecessary officiousness displayed by some of the inferior officers of the United Railroads and has done so in the following letter, which makes it perfectly clear that the members of the Carmen's Union are not going to submit to that kind of treatment:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10, 1906.

Mr. E. D. Hibbs, General Superintendent of the United Railroads—DEAR SIR:—On October 27 last the Executive Board of Division No. 205 wrote you concerning the tyrannical methods of the officials of your company toward members of the Carmen's Union, No. 205.

We had hoped that you would put a stop to such unjustifiable conduct before this, but instead of doing so matters have become worse. Scores of men are being cautioned, suspended and in some cases discharged for all manner of alleged violations of the numerous rules and regulations of the company. Most of these charges are absolutely without justification. A great many of the men are being reported for not having uniform caps. Your spotters must surely be unaware of what a uniform cap is, for very many of the men reported have caps that they have worn for months and were passed by your officials before they were worn. If there has been any change made in the style of cap to be worn, by your employees we have not been made aware of the fact through the regular channels.

It appears to us, having in mind the condition of the streets at this time, that it shows an absolute want of appreciation of the conditions under which your employees are working. The conditions in the burned district are such that a suit of clothes, including cap, is spoiled in a few weeks. It occurs to us, if you will pardon the assumption, that if your company is so desirous of seeing its employees well dressed it might furnish them the clothes. And unless the company can see its way to do this we respectfully assure it that we cannot afford to wear any better clothes than most of us are now wearing.

We again desire to call your attention to the fact that the regular men in some of the barns are not getting their day off.

Hoping you will rectify this, we beg to remain,

EXECUTIVE BOARD, DIVISION NO. 205.

By R. CORNELIUS, President.

J. H. BOWLING, Secretary-Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' UNION NO. 115.

At the last regular meeting of Butchers' Union No. 115, held at the Labor Council Building on Wednesday night, six candidates were initiated and several new applications received. There is at present a great demand for butchers in San Francisco and the union finds it somewhat difficult to fill all the demands for help. D. J. Murray, Jos. M. Lyons and Fred Zimmermann were elected as delegates to the Stockton convention of the California State Federation of Labor. All meat markets and pork stores will remain closed all day on Thanksgiving day, November 29, but will be open until 8 o'clock the evening before.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION

Meetings of the Board of Directors were held on October 30, November 1, 3, 6 and 13. The following have been admitted to membership by initiation since October 23: J. F. Douglas, I. Hoffman, W. Larkin, M. Fogel, H. P. Hansen, J. A. Tillmany. The following were admitted on transfer: J. W. Moore, from No. 117, Tacoma; L. Clafin, from No. 263, Bakersfield; E. O'Malley, from No. 49, Cripple Creek, also following members of the Willey's Donatelli Gold Medal Italian Band: E. Pinti, A. Valente, A. Onorato and P. Ricci, from No. 8, Milwaukee; A. Gregoriis, C. DeCrescenzo, A. Sponzilli, A. Cincione, P. Cincione, F. Napolillo, C. La Monaca, L. Donatelli, R. Donatelli, V. Donatelli, N. Donatelli, G. Orlando, F. Tartaglia, G. Vento, M. D. Sarlo, N. Zannini, A. Scarpa, F. Raiola, A. Grassi, A. Navach, F. Avanzo, from No. 47, Los Angeles; A. Caredeo, from No. 295, Pocatello, and E. Cioffi, from No. 401, Catskill, N. Y.

The following-named members have been reinstated to membership in good standing since October 30: J. C. Blazer, L. E. Burrows, J. Allen, J. B. Durkee, F. Forte, T. L. Ingram, Miss L. A. C. Mordhorst, E. H. Orr, Miss S. Ramus, C. W. Reynolds, E. Buechner, C. H. Hodson, R. H. Hahn, G. Rowan, A. J. Balger, G. Wahlheim, A. Schorcht and P. Laccasse.

C. W. Reynolds has resigned from membership in the M. M. P. U. Mr. J. W. Moore of No. 117, Tacoma, Washington, has resigned by withdrawal of transfer card.

The following nominations have been made by the Nominating Committee of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union for the year 1907:

For President, C. Cassasa and J. F. Fitzgerald. For Vice-President, M. Walten. For Recording Secretary, J. A. Keogh. For Financial Secretary, H. Menke. For Treasurer, T. Eisfeldt. For Sergeant-at-Arms, C. Schuppert. For Executive Committee, A. L. Bangle, H. Bellman, J. Binning, G. L. Blake, W. Cellarius, P. Johannsen, G. Kenney, J. J. Matheson, H. v. d. Mehden, A. Paulsen, A. Spadina, A. J. Tickner, F. Magnus, R. Fitzau, W. Wertsch, W. Klein, C. Kreuter, S. Bluhman, G. Slissman, R. Bone, J. Hobbs, W. Delaney, A. M. Pihlstrom, G. Soldierna, F. Hyman, E. E. Weigel, H. Arf, H. Dibben, C. Dickman, F. Mayer. Delegates to Labor Council, H. Menke, Jno. A. Keogh, C. C. Henky, C. T. Schuppert, G. Selo, S. J. Tully, B. Schoenburg. Delegates to Oakland Council, J. D. Scott, J. J. Matheson.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE."

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Owl Drug Company, Sixteenth and Mission streets.

M. Siminoff, Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, 335 McAllister street.

Sanborn, Vail & Co., Mission street, between Fourth and Fifth; stationery, printing, picture frames, novelties, etc.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products. Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick, tanners, San Francisco.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. Butterick patterns and publications.

Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street. Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

H. F. Kurz, bakery, 3109 Twenty-fourth street.

Have you called your wife's attention to the McCall patterns? They are fair to the printers.—Exchange.

LABOR UNIONS AND THE INDEPENDENT WAGE-EARNERS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Typographical Union, which stands as a monument to the fidelity of union workingmen and to the appreciation of employers who had for years employed members of this organization.

One interesting feature of Mr. Post's article is the pathetic story of Otto C. Heggens, a naturalized citizen, of Des Moines, Ia., "who speaks with the unmistakable Norwegian accent." Otto no longer desires to be a citizen of this country because he was required by Bloomfield Mine Workers' Union to pay up his dues. He was probably compelled to pay 50 cents a month to maintain the expenses of an organization which had secured an increase in wages of 50 per cent during the time that he had been working here and waiting an opportunity to petition for citizenship.

If Otto is correctly reported by Mr. Post he surely has a grievance. The idea that he should be expected to pay dues into a union! There are a whole lot of people in the unions who have similar grievances, and they are greatly to be pitied. Since this act of tyranny has made Otto so disgusted that he no longer desires to be a citizen of this country, he might gain relief by packing his kit and going back to Norway; or, he might gather up a bunch of fellows of the same caliber, who are not members of unions, and man a mine in some of the unorganized districts, owned and operated by a member of the Industrial Association, and thus get a taste of real freedom from taxes and oppressions of labor unions.

Speaking of the closed shop of the labor union, in what respect does it differ from the alleged open shop of employers' associations? One prominent employers' organization in this city, which prohibits its members signing an agreement with a labor union, unless said agreement contains an open shop clause, maintains a closed shop rule for its own benefit, prohibiting the subletting of contracts by its members to contractors not members of the association. I am informed by a member of the association that the board of governors recently voted unanimously to have this rule continued in force, in order that the building operations of the city be, so far as possible, kept within this little circle of advocates of freedom. In order to keep its members under subjection, a bond of \$500 or \$1,000 must be placed in the hands of the board of governors, as a guarantee of good faith on the part of members.

The worst feature of Mr. Post's address to the "mongrels" is the veiled threat of a wholesale attack on papers who refuse to print his article. After declaring such papers the "smooth enemies" of the people, he advises advertisers to "push them to go on record, and then act your pleasure." Then, as a crowning feature to this proposed act of coercion, he says:

"This article will be put in pamphlet form by the National Citizens' Industrial Association, St. James Building, New York, and be used by the local association of citizens in cities where the shivering cowardice of the news (?) paper prevents its printing this public announcement in defense of the common man. The names of such papers will also be supplied by the National Association. It has been difficult thus far to uncover such papers. Now, let's pull off the lid and have a look."

And he might have added: "Woe betide the editors or publishers of these papers when the mighty boycott of the 'National Association' becomes effective, and the influences of the advertising trust are brought to bear upon them."

Yes, Mr. Post; "slavery is rampant in our midst, and pleading voices vibrate about the ears" of men who rank high among the industrial leaders of the world. But the ears of these men are deaf to the pleadings of those "spirit voices" of tens of thousands of poor little souls who have been wafted into eternity, victims of the insatiable greed of a pernicious industrial system.

And to the voices of other tens of thousands of poor little souls, awaiting this inhuman sacrifice, come to you from every quarter of the civilized world, pleading to be saved from death, or a moral degradation worse than death; and you hear them not.

You would still be the only voice which has ever been effectively raised—the only power which has ever brought them relief—in your blind range, which culminates in your efforts to destroy the Labor Union.

TAFT VERSUS GOMPERS.

During the recent campaign in Littlefield's district in Maine Secretary of War William H. Taft was sent by the Republican National Campaign Committee to the rescue of this foremost enemy of labor in Congress, who had persistently opposed the Anti-Injunction Bill advocated by the American Federation of Labor. Following out the orders given to him from Washington Secretary Taft bitterly attacked Samuel Gompers and "his bill" to restrict the indiscriminate use of the writ of injunction in labor disputes, stating that such a bill would "legalize crime" and that the courts must have sufficient restraining power in order to be able to protect the "business interests" of the country. In a remarkable speech which he made at Bath, Maine, Secretary Taft attacked the President of the American Federation of Labor in the following language:

"The bill which was opposed by Mr. Littlefield in Congress in effect denies to any person engaged in business the right to an injunction against those who propose unlawfully to injure his business in labor disputes. Samuel Gompers and the supporters of his bill contend that an injunction can not properly issue in any such case of threatened injury because the business rights about to be unlawfully injured are not property rights and an injunction can only issue to protect property rights. They say that the inferior federal courts by issuing injunctions in such cases have usurped powers not given them, and that this section merely limits their jurisdiction as it was limited before the usurpation. The Supreme Court of the United States has unanimously decided that an injunction may issue against an unlawful interference with property rights of a pecuniary nature, whenever a suit and judgment for damages after the commission of the injury and unlawful acts would not be an adequate remedy for the injured party. A judgment for damages in such cases and under such circumstances would certainly not be an adequate remedy, and the supporters of the bill before the Congressional Committee did not contend that it would be.

"The only question at issue, therefore, seems to be answered against Mr. Gompers' bill, I am willing to submit to the considerate judgment of laymen whether in this matter the courts are not correct in holding that unlawful injuries to business are injuries to a pecuniary right. If they are correct, then this section should not become law, because it would simply make a privileged class of laborers who break the law by injuring others and would give them an immunity from an effective remedy that law-breakers of no other class enjoy.

"Why should not a threatened injury be stopped by injunction? It tends to preserve law and order. If there is no adequate remedy for the injured person by legal proceedings, after the injury, the temptation is for him 'to take the law into his own hands,' as the phrase is, and then we have civil war. This is what happened between the miners and the corporations in Colorado when the State was disgraced by the lawless proceedings of capital and labor and its public officials alike.

"Labor must organize because otherwise in its legitimate controversies with capital, in the fixing of its proportion of the joint product of labor and capital, it would be helpless. After a long time, perhaps, the economic law of supply and demand fixes wages, but in the not short periods of transition, the organization of labor has certainly raised and maintained wages, and it has secured other great benefits to its members. But the power of

such organizations and combinations, like those of capital, is sometimes abused and develops evils that must be restrained.

"Errors in the scope of preliminary restraining orders are to be prevented in the recommendation of President Roosevelt to Congress that no injunction be issued without notice to the party proposed to be enjoined. Mr. Gompers is seeking the utter abolition of the injunction and is opposing Mr. Littlefield for not agreeing with him. Therefore it seems clear to me that, however pure are the motives of Mr. Gompers, he is not invoking the equal protection of the laws. He is seeking to make the workmen who violate the rights of others in labor disputes a privileged class and to secure to them unequal immunity from the law."

Judge Kirby, in the chancery division of the Circuit Court, at Louisville, Ky., rendered a decision which upholds a peaceful boycott. The decision, while not countenancing violence in any way, declares that the constitution gives every laborer the right to quit work whenever he wishes, whether with or without reason, and that what one man can do alone is not unlawful for a number of men to do jointly. Furthermore, it is declared that laborers have the right to exert the power of persuasion if this power is exerted peacefully. The court also declares that it is the laborer's right to withdraw his own patronage from a firm which is unfriendly. The question arose in the injunction suit brought by William L. Pfaffinger & Co. against Frank Weigland and other members of the Butcher's Union, which had circulated notices that Pfaffinger was unfair. Thus once more the Parryites are foiled.

The annulment of the State eight-hour law by a Montana judge has aroused a bitter feeling among the working people of that State. The case will be contested in the Supreme Court, and if the decision goes against the labor element there in all likelihood a general strike will be ordered. The hostile decision was another step in line with the proposed scheme of Standard Oil's copper trust to smash union labor in Montana, as was foreshadowed in the *Citizen* several months ago. The Colorado and Idaho methods are to be closely copied in Montana.

Delegates representing the American Society of Equity, an organization of farmers extending over twenty-four States, are at Minneapolis with the avowed purpose of establishing friendly relations between the American Federation of Labor and itself. It is said that the society will brand all farm truck with its label, and will agree with the Federation not to buy any products which do not bear union labels if the members of the Federation will support the society's label. Receiving stations are to be built in the various cities where the union farmers will place their products for sale. In addition to patronizing none but union-made goods, the farmers promise never to become strike breakers. The farmers are well organized, maintaining an office in Chicago, and appear to be working upon a well-defined plan.

Waiters' Union, No. 106, of Cleveland has won a victory in Judge Babcock's court. The union was enjoined by a prominent restaurant keeper of the city from picketing his place, which was manned by non-union men. The Judge says: "Rioting, violence, assault, assault and battery and trespass on the plaintiff's premises are prohibited. Picketing and peaceable persuasion are not enjoined. An injunction should tell those enjoined distinctly what to do and what not to do. The words 'coercion' and 'intimidation' may mean anything. By the clear and concise wording of the order made, I settled the brass molders' strike in three days two years ago."

Chicago and Eastern Illinois and some other roads have anticipated similar demands, it is said, and the clerks intend to secure concessions from nearly all the railroads terminating in Chicago.

SOCIAL WASTE.

BY IRA W. HOWERTH, IN "AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST."

A nation is a corporate body whose welfare depends upon the well-being of all its parts. It has interests of its own, and means of advancing those interests. Its land, its fields and its forests, its mills and its mines, its factories and its railroads, all its wealth, are its material means, and its people are its spiritual means, for achieving its destiny.

Any wanton exhaustion or destruction of these means for private profit, any neglect or failure to employ them to the best advantage of all its people, is social waste.

Social waste may arise from the destruction of wealth without an equivalent promotion of the public good. It may arise also from the failure of the people to use all the agencies of social advancement—land uncultivated, labor unemployed, wealth lying idle.

It may follow from the premature exhaustion of these agencies, as, for instance, by "butchering" the land, by the unrestrained exploitation of forests and mines for private profit, or by the over-employment of the labor power of a country so as to weaken and exhaust it. Again, it may be a consequence of failure to provide means and opportunity for the discovery and development of the latent powers and aptitudes of the people.

Every mechanic, inventor, poet, artist, philosopher or statesman repressed by poverty represents a social waste. There is no calculating the loss of a genius.

The misdirection of labor, the less than possible results of labor, due to lack of organization, the unnecessary duplication of railroads, factories, stores and other industrial plants, furnish still other examples of social waste.

Finally, social waste results from any expenditure of social means or energy which does not bring

to all the people the highest possible result in genuine well-being.

The criterion of waste is ideal economy, and the question that must always be asked is not—

"Has good been done?" or "May good be accomplished by a given expenditure of social means or energy?" but "What might have been or might be accomplished by the most intelligent expenditure?"

This being the standard of waste, what are we to say of ourselves as a people? It must be admitted that we are not a shining example of economy. A new country with vast resources is likely to be extravagant. Opportunities for individual aggrandizement are so great and alluring that the public good, especially in the "long run," gets little consideration. So we have been blind to the inevitable results of the unrestrained exploitation of our natural resources for individual profit. We have allowed private citizens to destroy, for instance, our forests, so that at the present rate of consumption our timber supply will be practically exhausted within another generation. We have permitted the monopolization of a large part of our coal fields, our iron and copper mines, our oil fields, so that they are exploited for private profit and not primarily for public good.

We build our cities without adequate protection against fire, and from this cause alone suffer an annual loss of \$150,000,000 to \$230,000,000.

We do not secure adequate protection for life and labor; hence the mills slay their thousands, and the railroads their tens of thousands. Much of our labor power is unused and more is not used to the best advantage.

We fail to secure the service of the tramps, for instance, of whom there are, perhaps, 150,000, and of an indeterminate number of idle rich, who regard their idleness as a badge of superiority.

We lose the labor of the unemployed, of whom there are, on the average, considerably more than a million. We waste the potential service of millions

from the fact that they are out of place, employed in occupations or under circumstances that are un congenial, and are hence less efficient than they might be.

Worst of all, we destroy our labor power at its source by the employment in industry of 1,750,000 children.

This is economic folly, in comparison with which the traditional conduct of the man who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs is wisdom itself. The nation that persists in drafting its children into industry, in plucking its labor power before it is ripe, is predestined to go down.

But perhaps the greatest, though least obvious, waste of labor power is in the production of commodities, and the rendering of services, that are altogether useless from the standpoint of the highest well-being. If society exists for the welfare of its members, and if the ideal of industrial conditions involves the approximate elimination of waste, then it is plain that all labor employed in the production of commodities that are used to satisfy abnormal or depraved appetites is pure social waste. Professor Marshall, the English economist, says that England spends half a billion dollars, and the other classes two billion dollars in ways that contribute little or nothing to true well-being.

But if labor spent upon articles of vulgar and vicious indulgence of appetite is a social waste, the labor employed upon articles of equally vulgar ostentation and needless luxury is equally so.

No intelligent society directing its labor for the best interests of its members would employ a part of that labor in producing luxuries for some while others were starving for the necessities. Yet that is what we are doing today. Some men surfeit with too much; others starve with too little. Some so-called "society women," for instance, clothe themselves in splendor, and bespangle themselves with jewels, while other women, equally valuable to so-

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society, sell their virtue for the means of keeping body and soul together.

When protest is made against extravagance, we are told that the waste of the rich is the salvation of the poor; that if the rich did not roll in luxury the poor would starve. If that is so, it is the strongest indictment that could be drawn against modern industrial society. It could not be true in a scientifically organized society, for then, *life*, not work, being the end, it would be plain that the waste of anybody would mean more work for somebody. But it is a fallacy any way you take it. The more the rich waste the more the poor must work.

The idler and spendthrift who prates that his profligacy and extravagance give employment to others, should be reminded that the pauper and the criminal do the same. The more thieves there are in society, the more employment there is for officers of the law and of penal institutions. It is not employment that men want, but *life*, and giving some sorts of employment may mean depriving men of the opportunity to live.

The remedy? Well, there is no cure-all. There are many palliatives. Organization of labor, scientific farming and forestry, irrigation, abolition of special privileges, protective legislation, abolition of child-labor, an eight-hour workday, and a thousand other means and measures, are methods of promoting social economy.

Obviously, social waste can not be entirely eliminated without a scientific organization of labor, not for profit, but for public weal. This will doubtless be progressively realized. We have passed the stage of unrestricted individual exploitation of our natural resources for private gain. The right of collective interference on behalf of labor with industrial methods and conditions that are harmful to life is all but generally admitted. The ideal for which we should strive is the use of all wealth to promote life, and the employment of every ounce of labor power without harm to the laborer, in such a way as will produce the highest result in the health and happiness of the people.

But even a scientific organization of the work of society would not necessarily of itself diminish the labor employed in the production of articles that are useless from the standpoint of life. To bring this about, men must cease to demand such articles. They must buy only such commodities as are life-giving. They must spend less for liquor and more for life, less for vanity and ostentation and more to make life dignified, beautiful and happy.

A man is not a "good fellow" merely because he wastes his goods, and the woman who dresses extravagantly merely to excite the envy of other women is as worthy of condemnation by all right-minded persons as the man who gets drunk on the street.

Changed standards of judgment, a new public opinion, are as necessary as legislative reform. Industrial and social progress may be brought about, ought to be brought about by progressive organization among the wage-workers. But the improvements in organization demand improvements in men.

DECISION AGAINST UNION REVERSED.

The union printers of New York City have scored another victory over the Typothetae. Judge Otto Rosalsky of the Court of General Sessions has reversed on appeal the conviction for disorderly conduct of two members of Typographical Union No. 6.

Judge Rosalsky held that there was no evidence to warrant conviction and fine, and that there is no such crime as disorderly conduct defined in the Penal Code. The decision is regarded as important and far-reaching by the Big Six, owing to the fact that numerous arrests have been caused by the Typothetae, the employers' association, during the strike of members of the union for approaching non-union men on the street. In every instance the charge has been "disorderly conduct."

Demand union-labeled collars and cuffs.

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You want men in office friendly to your cause. Why, then, not patronize the men who have brought this LABEL



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KELLEHER & BROWNE THE IRISH TAILORS

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Near Market Street

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

When the Industrial Workers of the World were formed in Chicago, a little over a year ago to fight the "pure and simple trade union movement," there was one thing with which the American Federation of Labor and its followers were pleased, and that was that Daniel De Leon, of Socialist Labor party fame, of New York, was taken in as part and parcel of the new organization. They well knew that any movement of the S. L. P. would not live longer than a year or two at the outside, and sure enough it has come to pass. Luke Grant, in the Chicago *Record-Herald*, says: "After a brief career of fourteen months the Industrial Workers of the World seems destined to follow in the footsteps of its predecessors, the American Labor Union and the Western Labor Union. The last two named organizations have passed into history, and when from their ruins the Industrial Workers of the World raised its impressive name it was hailed by visionaries as being the ideal organization through which the 'wage slaves' of the country would establish their 'industrial freedom.'

"When the convention of the Industrial Workers closed a few days ago, the organization, shaky from its inception, appeared so torn and rent asunder by internal dissensions that it is doubtful if it can be reorganized. Charles O. Sherman, former president of the organization, who was deposed by a resolution in the convention, but who still holds that he is the legitimate head of the union, says it was the 'most disgraceful gathering ever held in this country in the name of organized labor.' De Leon told me a year ago," said Sherman, "that at last he had seen his mistakes and would work heart and soul for an organization of wage earners formed on industrial lines. I believed him and welcomed him into our ranks. I have been badly deceived. De Leon is no different man from what he was—that is, a disruptionist."

Danish workmen are to be helped by the State to insure themselves against unemployment. The government is introducing a law providing for the establishment of funds for the unemployed. A sum equal to one-third of the subscriptions of members will be granted by the government, which limits itself to a maximum grant of \$70,000. And societies of fifty or more genuine workmen with the object of providing against unemployment will be eligible for the government grant. No workman out of work through strikes, illness or bad conduct may receive relief under this scheme, sick workmen being provided for by the State Sick Fund.

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Telephone West 4222

LABOR CLARION.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union has changed its rules to enable wood lathers to accept a lower rate of wages while learning metal lathing.

The International Brewery Workers are going to strive to prevent the employment of children in the bottling works of breweries in Milwaukee and St. Louis.

The labor unionists of Pittsburgh are going to erect a labor temple to cost \$100,000. Each union subscribing for the stock will be entitled to one director on the board.

"The eight-hour day and \$10 a week" is sure to be the slogan of 150,000 Chicago factory and store girls if plans made by officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor are carried out.

A Virginia court has decided that "no employer or contractor has any legal right to advertise for working men during a strike and attract them to a city by misrepresentation of facts."

The Department of Justice has decided that railroad workers are in the unskilled labor class and cannot be imported into the United States under the alien contract law.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company today announced a raise of 2½ cents an hour to its employees in the Sacramento blacksmith shops. The men had threatened to go on a strike next Thursday.

Secretary Cable says that the international officers of the Coopers' Union have been working hand in hand with President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in electing trades union men to Congress.

A verdict of guilty was returned in the United States District Court at Boston, Mass., on October 18, in a test case brought against William H. Ellis, a local contractor, who was charged with violating the National Eight-Hour law on work at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

From Chicago comes the news that the recently organized union of railway clerks is the first in the field with a demand upon Wabash for increased wages, since President Delano made the prediction recently that the railroads were on the eve of a general advance in wage schedules.

Piano and organ makers in convention at Bush Temple, Chicago, took up the proposed plan of establishing a union piano factory. It was referred to the General Executive Board, which will draw plans and submit the matter to the referendum vote of the 10,000 members.

Shoe makers in New South Wales, Australia, send the sheriff out after members who get behind in their dues and fail to pay up. A member of the union in Sydney was arrested by the sheriff after he had been requested several times by the union to pay his dues. Unions have some standing in Australia.

The iron molders of Springfield, O., who have been on strike since May 1, won an important court victory. The injunction secured against them by the employers was dissolved. The injunction was very drastic, as it prohibited the union men from even speaking to a strike-breaker. The strike has been carried on in a peaceful manner.

P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in discussing published reports from Chicago that a strike of switchmen from the Pacific Coast to Buffalo was contemplated, says that such a move is very improbable. It is believed that the men will secure improvements without a strike.

The trial of Thomas H. Musgrove of Mississippi county on the charge of peonage has begun in the Federal Court at Helena, Ark. It is alleged that he enticed two white girls, Marion S. Emmons and Adelheid Vitt of St. Louis, to his plantation near Barfield, Ark., in 1905, and held them virtually prisoners by forcing them to work and humiliating them.

Carrying out the action taken by the Board of

Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the directors of the Northern Central Railroad, the West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, which companies are controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, authorized an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of all permanent employees receiving less than \$200 a month.

Mayor Floyd L. Daggett will bring to the attention of the City Council of Spokane at its coming meeting a resolution adopted by Federal Labor Union No. 11,624, urging that no more franchises be granted in Spokane unless each provides for the employment of union men and the payment of the union scale of wages. The Federal Union is composed largely of men employed on city work. The measure, it is understood, has the support of the mayor and most of the councilmen, and if adopted it will be enforced immediately after its passage.

The Coopers' International Union at its annual convention opposed Socialism and in a referendum vote on the question of opening the columns of the official organ to a discussion of Socialism the vote against such proposed action was two opposed to one in favor of articles on Socialism. The Milwaukee unions of coopers are strongly Socialistic and before the convention adjourns they may bring the question of declaring Socialism before the body. It is said that the referendum vote taken recently shows little hope of success.

The Trades Union Congress, at its closing session held at Amiens, France, last month, defeated by 830 to 8 votes a motion to enter into permanent relations with the Socialists, and adopted a resolution to hold aloof from politics and devote the energies of the trades unions for the present to the amelioration of the condition of the workingmen of France, advocated a reduction of the hours of labor, the increase of wages, etc., but declared the adherence of the congress to the principle of a general strike.

German-American Typographical Union, No. 1, of Philadelphia succeeded in having agreements for the eight-hour day, with a general increase in wages and price and one-half for overtime with every employer in that branch of the trade in Philadelphia.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has begun a sort of Salvation Army crusade to advance the cause of unionism. Meetings are held upon the corners at prominent streets, addresses are made, songs are sung and collections are taken up among the crowds to help the local strikers.

According to J. J. Flynn, International Secretary of the Freight Handlers' Union, which was largely instrumental in organizing the railway clerks, the average salary of clerks in the Wabash offices is \$62.50 per month. Their demands, locally, call for an advance of 10 per cent in wages, and a nine-hour day. At present they work 12 and 14 hours a day, and sometimes longer, at regular pay. Their proposed scale calls for time and a half for overtime and Sundays. The scale is based on the one in effect on the Illinois Central.

Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 21, which recently inaugurated an evening class for the instruction of members in trade matters, has received a donation of technical books for use at the classes valued at \$250, in appreciation of the work for the improvement of its members that local is trying to carry on.

Los Angeles, Cal., has the oldest living bricklayer. His name is Samuel M. Hendricks, and should he live eight months more he will be 100 years of age. He was born at Somerset, Ky., April 28, 1807, and has been a bricklayer 85 years. Last week he became a member of the Los Angeles bricklayers' union. For twenty years this grand old man has been a contractor in that city, but deciding to work as a journeyman he applied for admission to the union, with which he was affiliated many years ago.

Notices have been posted in the G. Conn Musical Instrument Factory in Cincinnati, informing employees that an agreement has been entered into by Mr. Conn and the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Silver Workers' International

MECHANICAL BOOKS!

By standard authors,
and on subjects of practical
interest to Carpenters,
Masons, Electricians
and Plumbers.

Brittain & Co., Inc.

Everything in Hardware
VAN NESS AVE. and TURK ST.

Herrmann & Co.
1718 Market str.
BET. POLK & VANNESS AVE.
San Francisco,
Cal.

FOR THE BEST
UNION MADE
\$2.50 and \$3.50 HAT
NO BRANCH STORES.

6% ONE YOUR SAVINGS
A Clean Investment is Like a Clean Home— Attractive
CONTINENTAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSN.
OF SAN FRANCISCO
ESTABLISHED 1889
\$3,000,000.00
PAID IN CAPITAL IN RESERVE

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing it is not a Union concern.

Union whereby the factory in the future will be operated exclusively on a Union basis.

Under the terms of the agreement none but members of the Union will be employed, and nine hours will constitute a working day at the same wages heretofore paid for ten hours' work. All disputes are to be settled by arbitration, and lockouts and strikes are strictly prohibited. Time and a half will be allowed for overtime work and double time will be paid for work after midnight, Sundays and on legal holidays.

Metal Polishers' Union, Local No. 68, has sent out a circular letter to all central bodies throughout the country, requesting organized labor not to patronize the Pettibone Regalia Company of Cincinnati, O., who advertise as strictly union regalia manufacturers, but are getting their metal work done in a shop where the members of the Metal Polishers' Union are on strike for fair wages and conditions. All efforts on the part of the union and the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati to have this firm withdraw their metal work from the unfair shop and place it in a shop where fair conditions prevail have failed, and the Pettibone Company continues to defy the union. When purchasing any regalia or uniforms union men should keep the foregoing facts in mind.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in speaking of the affairs of his organization recently, gave some startling statistics on fatalities among the men who pull the throttles on big locomotives. He said in the past twenty months 384 engineers had been killed outright at their posts of duty, and that in two years the organization had paid 1,129 death and disability claims. At the present time the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is carrying over \$85,000,000 insurance on its members. When Stone became Grand Chief three years ago the engineers had a membership of about 41,000. The membership today is 55,000, and with two or three minor exceptions the organization has contracts with all the railroads in the country.

WILL AFFILIATE WITH A. F. OF L.

The opinion is gaining ground every day that the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union will decide to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. A referendum vote is soon to be taken on the question of affiliation, and it seems that the membership is growing more favorable to the proposed affiliation as time passes.

With the exception of some of the railway organizations, the bricklayers and masons is the largest national or international union not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The official organ of the International, the *Bricklayer and Mason*, has been showing a distinctly friendly and favorable tone to the A. F. of L. in its editorials in regard to the Federation entering the political field. In the current issue of this magazine there is another editorial on this subject, and in this editorial it is remarked that for years the American Federation of Labor has worked for the enactment of laws that are essentially necessary to the welfare of the common people.

In regard to the proposed affiliation with the A. F. of L. the magazine says in the current issue:

"The 40th annual convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union decided that during this year the question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor should be once more placed before the general membership. Before this vote is taken we should like to hear from our members in regard to it. We want to hear from both sides—from those who believe that in these times of combined capital the only safeguard for organized labor lies in closer affiliation of the different bodies, and from those who hold a different opinion."

Traveling Auditor G. W. Briggs, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who is now in New York City on business of the brotherhood, will probably visit this city in reference to matters pertaining to locals affiliated with the brotherhood in the near future.

THE BREWERY WORKERS.

The local Joint Executive Board of the United Brewery Workmen of America is making preparations for an extensive label campaign which will extend throughout the whole State of California. This step was decided on at the last meeting of the Board, held on Wednesday night at the headquarters of the Brewery Workers, 260 Noe street. Since the great catastrophe of last April it has become evident that the Bottle Beer firms of San Francisco have made up their minds that it is undesirable from their point of view to continue putting the label of the Brewery Workers on the beer bottles. A few months after the fire an association of the Bottle Beer firms was formed, ostensibly for the purpose of establishing a collective control of all the bottles used in the trade in this city. It was stated by the firms that such a control was beneficial, in fact necessary to their business, as the losses caused by the failure of many customers to return empty beer bottles were said to be enormous, and one of the means to remedy this evil and eliminate unnecessary loss was just such an organization of the employers who would come together and establish certain rules and regulations binding upon all the members of the association. In this manner the San Francisco Beer Bottlers' Board of Trade was organized.

In the meantime, however, it developed that this new association of the bosses had other objects in view besides regulating the sale and collection of bottles. It became evident that some of the members considered it advisable to practice economy at the expense of the union by doing away with the little red label on the bottles. After a while those firms succeeded in convincing the others that it would strengthen their organization if all were to eliminate the label, and so it happened that the whole Board took the matter up and notified the Brewery Workers' Union of their decision to do away with the label in the future. This act was clearly a breach of good faith upon the part of the bottle beer firms, because the union had guaranteed them, right after the 18th of April, that no changes in the contract would be asked for by the Bottle Beer Drivers for the period of one year from that date, and it was further understood that conditions should absolutely remain the same as they existed prior to April 18.

Under these circumstances the above-mentioned act of the Board of Trade deserves nothing but condemnation by all who believe that neither side should take an unfair advantage of the other. The little red label of the Brewery Workers will be re-established by the union, no matter what efforts it may take to accomplish that purpose.

The Joint Executive Board has entrusted a special committee with the work of starting this label campaign, and it is hoped that organized labor of San Francisco will stand by the Brewery Workers in this fight for justice and fair dealing.

A CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY.

The Sheet Metal Workers of Buffalo have been on strike for many months, and have spent \$12,000 to date in benefits, and although the bosses are seriously blocked in filling their contracts, they hold out through the influence and assistance of the association.

A notable instance of the lengths to which the union smashers will go, was brought to light when it was discovered that a firm which had signed with the union was held up to the tune of 30 per cent added to the cost of material when about to undertake a job on which it was the lowest bidder. For red-handed conspiracy this wins.

The anti-union societies not only discriminate against unions, but place a penalty upon employers doing business with them, and although they whine about union boycotts, their own stock in trade is chiefly the boycott, and of such a criminal character that the penitentiary is being cheated while the prime movers in these institutions for the promotion of low wages are at large.—*Ex.*

Make your purchases before 6 p. m., on week days except Saturdays.

O'Connor & Cussen

SUCCESSORS TO
O'CONNOR & O'REILLY

UNION TAILORS AND UP TO DATE
FURNISHERS, ARE NOW LOCATED
AT 132 VAN NESS AVE., WHERE WE
HOPE TO SERVE ALL OF THE
UNION MEN WITH THE BEST AND
LATEST IN TAILORING AND
FURNISHINGS AT THE MOST MODER-
ATE PRICES.

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132 Van Ness Ave., Near Hayes
Formerly 33-35 Fourth Street

MILLER & BAUMGART

Have opened down town
with a large assortment of
STRICTLY UNION
Clothing, Furnishing
Goods, Hats and Shoes

5-7 STOCKTON STREET, San Francisco

UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkers' Union. Address, 3884 Mission street.

SAMUEL McFADDEN & CO. *Undertakers*

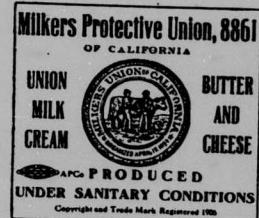
The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

UNFAIR

The Globe Flour Mills

located at San Francisco, Woodland, Colton and Los Angeles, are on the *Unfair List* of the State Federation of Labor. Union men's wives should not use unfair Globe Mills Flour.

The leading brands are: A 1, Silver Star, Carnation, Red Cross, Our Best, Cream of Wheat, Jewel, Globe, Magnolia, Staple, Our Blend, Rose, California XXX. All flours (of the firm) bear the name Globe Mills on the sack. Union men, beware of them!



LABOR CLARION.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, Labor Council Building, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Park 845. Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 2570 Geary. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia. Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2209 Bush. Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employes—H. A. Harby, Sutro Baths. Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy. Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th. Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 260 Noe. Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Anna Gill, Secy., 960 Capp. Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave. Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall. Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe. Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays. Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters. Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1314 Alabama. Box Makers and Sawyers—Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market. Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave. Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 9th, bet. Mission and Market. Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—J. Blum, Secy., Post Office Station No. 2, Mission Road. Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View. Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis. Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 402 Locust; meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary. Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 4 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner. Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters, Market and 13th, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays. Freight Handlers—D. J. O'Meara, Secy. Furniture and Piano Drivers—Wm. H. Marden, Secy., 147 Fair Oaks. Foundry Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 18th and Folsom. Garment Cutters, No. 45—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 124A Eureka. Garment Workers, No. 13—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet Saturdays, 22d and Hampshire. Glove Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Hackmen—Meet Saturdays, Mowry Hall, Grove and Laguna. Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy. Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market. Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays. Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Journeymen Horseshoers—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th. Lady Garment Workers—Julius Bayro, Secy. Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave. Leather Workers on Horse Goods—18A Diamond; meet Thursdays at headquarters. Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays. Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas. Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East. Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th. Metal Polishers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 20th and Folsom. Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Gruetli Hall, near Five Mile House, Mission Road; headquarters, 3884 Mission. Milk Wagon Drivers—W. E. Decker, Secy., 417 Haight. Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight. Newspaper Mailers—Henry Schutter, Secy., 253 North. Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Post Office Clerks—J. M. Jones, Secy., 1613 Baker. Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Folsom Street Bulkhead; meet Tuesdays, 9 Mission. Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 936 Fillmore. Photo-Engravers, No. 8—A. J. Gallagher, Secy., 416 Oak.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12—C. C. Keefe, Secy., 2311 Howard. Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th. Pattern Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 22d and Folsom. Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th. Rammermen—E. M. Gillen, Secy., 617 Mariposa. Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner. Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight. Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th. Street Railway Employes, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th. Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet Saturdays, 1133 Mission. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—A. Johnson, Examiner, Folson near Spear; Frank Billington, Secy., 645 Taylor ave., Alameda. Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom. Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom. Ship Scalers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., corner California; meets Mondays, 1 Vallejo. Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Sugar Workers—Meet Potrero Opera House, 18th and Tennessee. Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—C. L. Schilling, 314 Utah. Stable Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1723 Market. Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave. Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th. Teamsters, No. 85—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Stricker's Hall, 28th and Church, Sundays at 2 p. m. Theatrical Stage Employes—S. I. Simmons, Secy., 434 3d ave.; meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, St. Helen Hall, 15th and Market. Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 308 14th, H. L. White, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th. Upholsterers—J. H. Peacock, Secy.; headquarters, 640 Olive ave. Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission. Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott. Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 619 Octavia. Web Pressmen—Meet 1st Monday, 340 9th.

OUTSTATISTICIANED.

If all the money saved annually by the women of the United States at the one-day bargain sales were to be divided among the 24,737 turpentine farmers and laborers in the United States each would receive \$518,882, or \$2 more than the value of the vote of Vermont at \$10 a vote, and there would be a balance of \$78,12, which would be enough to buy each of the 1,953 camels in Western Australia a nose ring worth 4 cents.

If all the stogies made in Wheeling, W. Va., in April and May, 1904, were rolled into one single stogie it would be 97,341.10 inches long, 6,344 inches thick and would weigh 283,876 ounces, troy weight. A man would have to have a jaw 7,166 feet from ear to ear, measured through his mouth, to get it between his teeth, and if he smoked it up he would be so sick that it would require the services of 823 physicians, 1,200 nurses and 343 attendants 33 years 11 months 18 days 22 minutes and 51 seconds to get his stomach in order again. The smoke from the stogie would form a cloud 221 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles long by 47 1-3 miles wide, obscuring the sun from Mayville to Monessen, Pa.

If the cold feet of the men ahead of the game in all of the poker seances in Chicago on an average night were to be collected it would give a frigidity equal to that of 91,715,400 pounds of artificial ice manufactured annually in St. Louis, and if a percentage of this ice equal to the duty on candles into that part of the gold coast of Africa west of the River Volta were to be used in highballs, it would cool 36,686,160 of these drinks, which would furnish ten such drinks daily for one year to each of the 12,473 stove, furnace and gratemakers in the United States, leaving 3,158,710 drinks to spare, which would, if sold at two for a quarter, provide a sum sufficient to buy three pairs of socks worth \$2 a dozen for each of the 18,682 missionaries in the world.—Chicago Tribune.

THE SAME GOOD

Lundstrom
HATS

are being made in our old shop in the rear of our Market Street Store, by the same Union Hatters.

Main Store

1178 Market Street
OLD NUMBER 1458

Branch Stores: 64 Market, 530 Haight

KING SOLOMON'S HALL

FILLMORE NEAR SUTTER

STRICTLY UNION

Enterprise
Brewing Co.

2015-25 FOLSOM STREET

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

BREWERS OF
ORIGINAL EXTRA PALE BOHEMIAN,
CULMBACHER, PILSENER,
STEAM AND PORTER

For Sale in all Leading Groceries and Saloons

WHAT MADE ME FAMOUS

My \$25 SUITS

TO YOUR MEASUREMENT

NATE LEVY

Note I use the label.



(Formerly of Armstrong & Levy.)
UNION TAILOR

1020 FILLMORE ST., Near Golden Gate Ave.

This is the Label of the
Journeymen Tailors' Union
OF AMERICA
used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms, entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 2, have resumed business and so notified the officers of No. 2. Other firms which may open are requested to notify H. T. Ajax, 3826 Grove St., Oakland, and arrangements will immediately be made to supply them with labels and add their names to this list.

Kelleher & Browne, 16 Octavia St.
Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828½ Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, McAllister St.
Hart, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate ave.
Artograph Co., The, 790 Turk.
Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
Brehannan, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.
Boite & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
Boulin-Leichner Co., 519 Filbert.
Boutes, Louis E., 1833 Green.
Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
Brun, W. N. Co., 391 Jesse.
Buckley & Curtin, 1735 Dolores.
Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
Call, The, Third and Market.
Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission Sts.
Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agency, Eighth and Brannan.
Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
Coast Seamen's Journal.
Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.
Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
Dettner-Travers Press, Forty-ninth and Shafter,
near Telegraph, Oakland.
Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
Elite Printing Co., 3257 Twenty-fourth.
Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
Fisk & Slyter, 684 San Jose Ave., cor. Twenty-ninth.
Francis Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
German Demokrat, 643 Stevenson.
Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
Greater San Francisco Ptg. Co., 14 Leavenworth.
Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth Ave., Sunset.
Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
Hancock Bros., 567 Williams, Oakland.
Hicks-Judd Company, 270-284 Valencia.
Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
Jacobs Printing Co., 410 Webster.
Jalamstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy.
Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
Labor Clarion, 2089 Fifteenth.
Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard.
Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
Lynch & Hurley, 3476 Twentieth.
Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
Majestic Press, 1919 Ellis.
Marshall & Lightburne, 1338 Fillmore.
Medina & Co., 3137 Laguna.
Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 18th Ave.
Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.
McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.
Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
Mysell-Rolling Co., 22 Clay.
Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.
Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
O. K. Printing Co., 2295 Bush.
Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.
Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
Peterson, Con H., 33 Ivy Ave.
Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
Prouty Press, 208 Noe.
Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
Roesch Co., Louis, 2513 Howard.
 Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
Roxburgh & Hastings, 350 Fell.
Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.
Shanley Co., The, 6 Hitch.
Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.
Stanley-Taylor Co., Bryant, bet. Third and Fourth.
Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.
Stutter Press, 448 Haight.
Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
Thompson & Adams, 2231 Mission.
Tibbets, H. C., 1590 Geary.
Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
Williams, Jos., 1329 Ellis.
Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

Althof & Bahls, Alameda.
Barry, Ed., 1552 Webster.
Brown & Power Co., Clay and Sansome.
Hicks-Judd Co., Fourteenth and Valencia.
Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.

McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
McIntyre, Jno. B., Fifth and Folsom.
Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
Stanley-Taylor Co., 2308 California.
Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.
Webster, Fred, Hayes and Devisadero.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOGRAPHERS

Hoffscheider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

Tibbets, H. C., 1590 Geary.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located temporarily at 342 Ninth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

Assist the Retail Clerks to maintain the early closing rule.

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Undertakers and Embalmers

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A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

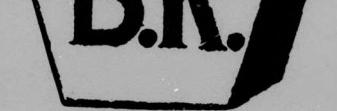
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The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.

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\$3.50 FOR MEN
EVERY PAIR UNION-STAMPED \$4.00



We would like to have the pleasure of showing you the many styles of THE KEYSTONE SHOE we carry. The quality is so good and the styles so correct, we are sure that when you see them you will agree with us when we say that they have the value and appearance of other shoes sold elsewhere for \$5.00.

50 STYLES made in Patent Colt, Vici Kid, Velour Calf, Box and Wax Calf. Give a variety to select from that will enable you to find exactly the shoe you desire.

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Largest Furniture and Auction House
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WHERE CHARITY BEGINS.

The public-spirited lady met the little boy on the street. Something about his appearance halted her. She stared at him in her near-sighted way. The Lady—"Little boy, haven't you any home?" The Little Boy—"Oh, yes'm; I've got a home." The Lady—"And loving parents?" The Little Boy—"Yes'm." The Lady—"I'm afraid you do not know what love really is. Do your parents look after your moral welfare?" The Little Boy—"Yes'm." The Lady—"Are they bringing you up to be a good and helpful citizen?" The Little Boy—"Yes'm." The Lady—"Will you ask your mother to come and hear me talk on 'When Does a Mother's Duty to Her Child Begin?' next Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, at Lyceum Hall?" The Little Boy (explosively)—"What's the matter with you, ma? Don't you know me? I'm your little boy!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

They were very fond of each other, and had been engaged, but they quarreled, and were too proud to make it up. He called afterward at her house—to see the old gentleman on business, of course. She was at the door. Said he: "Ah, Miss Blank, I believe. Is your father in?" "No, sir," she replied, "pa is not in at present. Did you wish to see him personally?" "Yes," was his bluff response, feeling that she was yielding; "on very particular personal business," and he proudly turned to go away. "I beg your pardon," she called after him, as he struck the last step, "but who shall I say called?" He never smiled again.—*The Gentlewoman.*

When the teacher was absent from the schoolroom, Billy, the mischievous boy of the class, wrote on the blackboard: "Billy Jones can hug the girls better than any boy in school." Upon her return the teacher called him up to her desk. "William, did you write that?" she asked, pointing to the blackboard. "Yes, ma'am," said Billy. "Well, you may stay after school," said she, "as punishment." The other pupils waited for Billy to come out, and then they began to guy him. "Got a lickin', didn't you?" "Nope," said Billy. "Got jawed?" "Nope." "What did she do?" they asked. "Sha'n't tell," said Billy; "but it pays to advertise."—*Newspaperdom.*

Patrick Murphy, while passing down Tremont street, was hit on the head by a brick, which fell from a building in process of construction. One of the first things he did after being taken home and put to bed was to send for a lawyer. A few days later he received word to call, as his lawyer had settled the case. He called and received five crisp new \$100 bills. "How much did you get?" he asked. "Two thousand dollars," answered the lawyer. "Two thousand, and you gave me \$500? Say, who got hit by that brick, you or me?"—*Boston Herald.*

One day a little boy came to school with very dirty hands and the teacher said to him: "Jamie, I wish you would not come to school with your hands soiled that way. What would you say if I came to school with soiled hands?" "I wouldn't say anything," was the prompt reply. "I'd be too polite."—*New York World.*

In Cincinnati the City Auditor advertised for some printing, and stipulated that it should bear the union label. In an interview the Auditor said: "I am not a printer. The union label is a guarantee that the men work a reasonable number of hours a day, receive a fair compensation, and have skill in their calling. The requirement of the union label on the printing is purely a business proposition to insure the city good printing."—*Exchange.*

In a Chicago school a class was studying irregular plurals of nouns, when it was asked by the teacher to give the plural of "child." Then it was that little Edgar, who knew how it was at home, promptly answered, "Twins."—*New York Tribune.*

Hansen & Elrick

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ARE NOW SELLING

Men's Furnishings and Hats

... AT ...

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Cary Safes Are Fireproof****RICHARDSON BROS.**General Agents—Stock on Hand
131 FIFTH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

New Type

New Presses

**WALTER N. BRUNT
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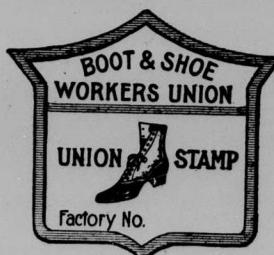
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OF CALIFORNIA**FRANK J. SYMMES, Pres. O. A. HALE, Vice-Pres.
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Surplus and Undivided Profits 248,742.13
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Guaranteed Capital and Surplus.....	\$2,500,098.42
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	1,000,000.00
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Agents for All American Watches

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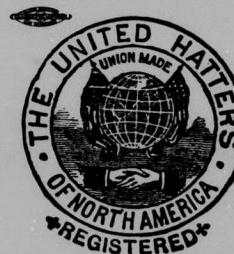


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Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels

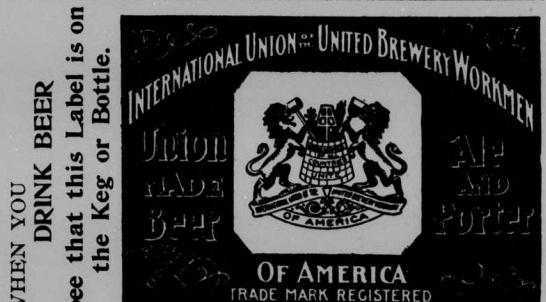
**Ask for the Label**

DON'T

Wear a Hat Without It

Don't patronize a dealer who has LOOSE LABELS.

Take a look at it when you are buying a Hat and see that the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America is in it. Beware of counterfeit labels. Genuine labels are always sewed in.

**Union Members, Be Consistent
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp**

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

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